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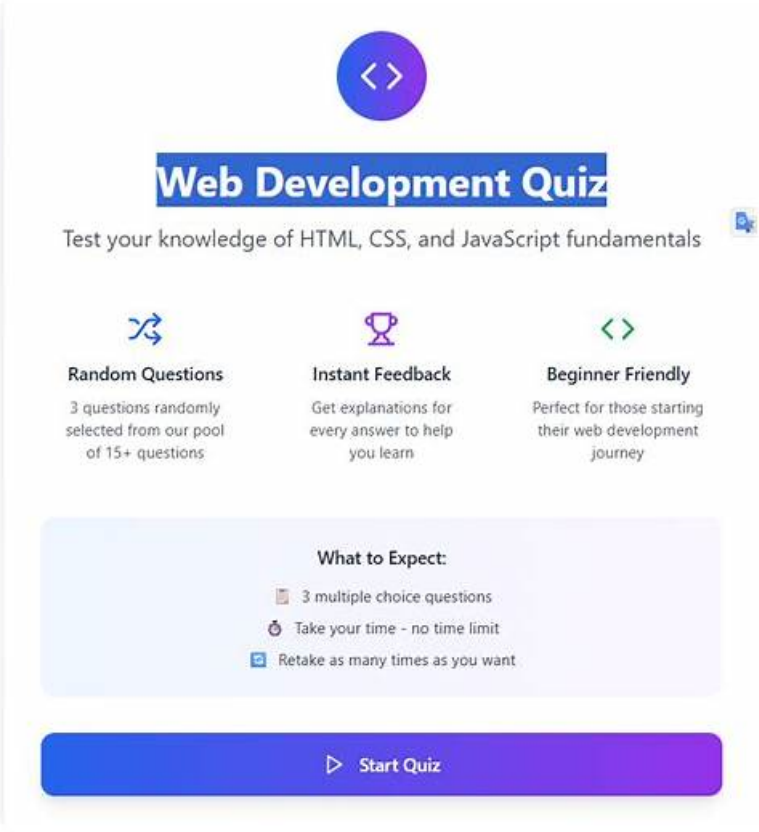

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WGU Web-Development-Applications Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript Foundations: This section of the exam measures skills of Web Developers and covers the essential ability to manually code using HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript to create structured, visually styled, and interactive web content. It focuses on building accurate page layouts, applying modern styling rules, and writing basic scripts that support user interaction. The aim is to ensure candidates can construct professional web documents using current standards and properly integrate all three technologies.
Topic 2	• Responsive Web Design (RWD) for Browsers and Apps: This section of the exam measures skills of Front-End Designers and covers concepts related to mobile-first layout planning, responsive frameworks, and techniques used to ensure compatibility with modern browsers and applications. Candidates must demonstrate how to adjust elements for better usability on mobile devices and apply responsive strategies that allow a single design to function seamlessly across various environments.
Topic 3	• Validation, Testing, and Form Development: This section of the exam measures skills of Web Developers and covers the ability to validate code, test web pages for accuracy, and build form components. It includes understanding how to detect errors, ensure compliance with standards, and implement form fields with inline validation to improve user experience. The focus is on creating forms that work reliably, meet usability expectations, and maintain proper data entry flow.
Topic 4	• Creating Adaptive Web Documents and Pages: This section of the exam measures skills of Front-End Designers and covers the techniques needed to make websites display correctly across traditional desktops and mobile devices. It emphasizes adaptive page layout, flexible formatting, and user-friendly presentation so that content remains readable and functional on screens of different sizes. Candidates are expected to show an understanding of how to create consistent designs that respond smoothly to device changes.

WGU Web Development Applications Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
Given the following HTML and CSS code:
```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Test</title>
<style>
a {
width: 100px;
height: 100px;
background-color: red;
display: block;
}
a:hover {
/* missing property goes here */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<a href="#">Box</a>
</body>
```

</html>
```
Which CSS property should a developer specify in the `a:hover` rule set to make the red box transparent?

- A. filter
- B. opacity
- C. z-index
- D. visibility

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
> "The `opacity` CSS property sets the transparency level of an element. `opacity: 1` is fully opaque; `opacity: 0` is fully transparent."
>
> "To make an element gradually disappear or fully transparent on hover, use `a:hover { opacity: 0; }`." Options like `visibility: hidden` would remove the element from view but not create transparency.
References:
* MDN Web Docs: CSS opacity property
* CSS Visual Formatting Model
Here are the complete and verified answers for Questions 25 through 28 using your requested format:
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**NEW QUESTION # 20**
Which History API object is called when a browser window's document history changes?

- A. Window, onpopstate
- B. Window, open
- C. Window, name
- D. Window, location

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Theonpopstateevent is triggered in thewindowobject when the active history entry changes, such as when the user navigates to a different page using the back or forward buttons in the browser.
* History API andonpopstate:
* Event:window.onpopstate
* Description: This event is fired when the user navigates to a session history entry, i.e., when moving backwards or forwards in the browser history.
* Example:
window.onpopstate = function(event) {
console.log("location: " + document.location + ", state: " + JSON.stringify(event.state));
};
* Other Options:
* A. Window, location:locationis an object containing information about the current URL.
* C. Window, name:nameis a property to set or get the name of a window.
* D. Window, open:openis a method to open a new browser window or tab.
:
MDN Web Docs -window.onpopstate
W3Schools - JavaScript History API

**NEW QUESTION # 21**
What does a computer use to read and execute JavaScript code?

- A. An interpreter
- B. A validator
- C. A virtual machine
- D. A compiler
```

Answer: A

Explanation:
(Same as Question 29)
JavaScript engines read and execute scripts using an interpreter, though JIT compilation may occur under the hood.
References:
* MDN Web Docs: JavaScript Engine
* ECMAScript Language Specification

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which HTML element should a developer use to logically group a set of related HTML elements?

- A. Datalist
- B. input
- C. Select
- D. Fieldset

Answer: D

Explanation:
The <fieldset> element is used to group a set of related HTML elements in a form. It provides a way to logically group related controls and labels.
* Fieldset Element: The <fieldset> element can be used to create a group of form controls, along with an optional <legend> element that provides a caption for the group.
* Usage Example:
<fieldset>
<legend>Personal Information</legend>
<label for="name">Name:</label>
<input type="text" id="name" name="name">
<label for="email">Email:</label>
<input type="email" id="email" name="email">
</fieldset>
This groups the name and email input fields under the legend "Personal Information".
References:
* MDN Web Docs on <fieldset>
* W3C HTML Specification on Fieldset

NEW QUESTION # 23
Given the following code:
Var a = "true";
What is the data type of d?

- A. String
- B. Boolean
- C. Undefined
- D. Object

Answer: A

Explanation:
The data type of the variableais determined by the value assigned to it. In JavaScript, if a value is enclosed in double or single quotes, it is treated as a string.
* Variable Assignment:
* Given the code:
var a = "true";
* The value"true"is enclosed in double quotes, making it a string.
* Explanation:
* Option A: Boolean is incorrect because the value"true"is a string, not a boolean.

* Option B: String is correct because the value is enclosed in double quotes.
* Option C: Object is incorrect because the value is a primitive string.
* Option D: Undefined is incorrect because the variableais assigned a value.
:
MDN Web Docs - JavaScript Data Types
W3Schools - JavaScript Data Types

NEW QUESTION # 24
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